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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana Price five cents.

A LITERARY "DUDE" IN INDIANAPOLIS. When the Harpers sent Mr. Charles Dudley Warner on a tour through the West to write up the country for their monthly magazine, they secured a series of sketches which were valuable chiefly as the impressions of a man of quick perceptions, and to whom the experiences of travel in that region were new. No reader would think of emigrating from his eastern home to any point described by Mr. Warner solely on his representations, for the season that no tourist can gain any but a superficial view of the peculiarities of any locality. Nevertheless, his accounts were interesting and reasonably accurate. His description of Indianapolis did not cover the ground, but so far as it went was fairly correct. Being a man of sense and honesty, Mr. Warner ventured only upon such statements as he could easily verify in a brief stay, and tention to the case as one of many in which retailed no silly gossip of irresponsible hotel idlers. For the reputation of the publishers, as well as the credit of Indianapolis, it would have been better had his incomplete and hasty sketch been used to accompany the the current numtheir Weekly than the remarkable production of the person signing himself "William Willard Howard." Better still would it have been to secure the services of some writer thoroughly acquainted with his subject. Young Mr. Howard-the

immature character of his work justifies the secomption that he is very young-not only rives evidence of little familiarity with Inianapolis, but shows a cast of mind unequal o the contemplation of an entire city at one time. A correspondent of the Journal calls ttention to some of the peculiarities of Mr Howard's article, but he touches them to lightly. One most impressive feature is the writer's discovery that Indianapolis has th makings of a manufacturing city. Indeed, he grows quite earnest in urging the utilization of these advantages. He has heard of a few manufactories already in operation, but is evidently of the opinion that there will be more when the citizens realize that they are living in a railroad center and in a natural-gas region. When once they grasp the facts pointed out by this ingenuous young person, they will tender him a vote of thanks. It is quite impossible tha remarkable statements made should have emanated from the brain of this ofiling writer. Some cruel person, amusements had fallen short, evidently in dulged in the wicked occupation of "guying" him. How else could have originated th overwhelming assertion that not more than two or three men in the entire city escaped bankruptev in the panic of 1873-47 Only the most "innocent kid" would repeat such as astonishing tale without misgivings. From the same source must have come the humor ous account of the way in which the Standard Oil Company was "done up" by infuriated citizens. Somebody has also told him tha the State-house, which has been praised by competent judges as a fine piece of architect ure, was an artistic failure, and he has b lieved it. The crowning effort of this interesting person, however, is his little essay Indianapolis society. It was recently esti mated by one Mr. McAllister, himself a member of the inner circle, that "society" in New York is composed of but 400 persons. Mr Howard puts the number of Indianapolis blue-bloods at 250, the "Assembly" roll being of computation. Considerdifference in the population cities, it will be see that Indianapolis is far better supplied with aristocrats than New York. H regrets that "these delightful people" do not travel enough to become acquainted with the purity and simplicity of metropolitan society; but with all the aristocratic attributes with which he endows them, why travel? They could not be expected to affiliate with persons ess fastidious and exclusive than themselves; and, besides, by going to New York they might encounter wealth, and wealth, as he points out, is a contamination when brought

in contact with the severe and simple worth

of the select 250. What the rest of the 125,-

00 inhabitants do for social amusement Mr.

oward does not say, but leaves his readers

infer that they stand back in joyless de

because of being barred from the "As

ly." After this flight, it is not to be ex-

article is made up of inaccuracies. For skill in misrepresenting the home of the next President, Mr. Howard can pose as a rival of Mr. Bynum.

GOOD AND BAD LITERATURE. It was Mr. Charles A. Dana who said in recent address to newspaper men that he felt himself authorized to print accounts of any events which a Divine Providence permitted to happen. This is the principle upon which newspapers are published; but if Mr. Dana had enlarged upon the point, he would have said that the facts should be related without embellishment; that domestic crimes and scandals, for instance, should be treated in the cold, unimpassioned style familiar in market reports. There is everything in the way a story is told. It is unfortunate, of course, that crime is committed; but when tragedy results from the indulgence of unpassions, it is a prurient mind which finds anything but a moral lesson in the unvarnished parration of the incidents, or enjoys the perusal. It is when the imagination of the reporter is given play, and the account is made indecently suggestive, that barm arises; but no newspaper of high character encourages sensationalism of this sort. It is from the fancy, not the facts, that evil comes, and far less harm is done by printing the news, even in sensational form, than by literature which is entirely the work of the imagination. Very many excellent people are severe critics of newspapers, but they would much better give thanks to the publishers for what they suppress than to berate them for what they print. The Journal has before it, at this time, a proposition from a literary firm to furnish it, on reasonable terms, a dramatic poem. This poem is by the author of a novel which has attained wide celebrity solely because of its

licentious suggestiveness. The new work, says the circular, presents characteristics, "in some respects intensified," of the novel in question. The work was written, it is explained, while the author was yet unmarried, but "neither her subsequent marriage nor the criticisms on her novel have caused her to more cautious in the treatment of those subjects which are generally supposed to be foreign to the imagination of a maiden author.' That there is a demand for this species of literature is amply proved by the many editions of the novel in question, and there is no doubt that the sale of the Journal containing the poem would be large. However, the Journal will not print it, and merely calls at-

its judgment is used for the benefit of its readers, rather than for financial profit. As to the popular taste for such works, which leads to their advertiser_ent in the remarkable language quoted, the Journal leaves the aforesaid good people who wish to reform the press to discuss. I such books and their popularity the Atlanta Constitution says, in discussing one of the class:

"This is only one book. There are others like it, and most of them are written by women, and some of them by very young women. When a lady is willing to put in print, over her own name, suggestions and sensations only talked of by men to a very select and congenial circle, one may well ask, whither are we drifting? Parents will have to return to the old-fashioned way of examining a novel before they allow it to go into the hands of their daughters. The crusade of Anthony Comstock against indecent pictures will have to be supplemented by a crusade against bad books. Both the pulpit and the press, it is safe to say, will be found on the side of pure literature, and, if the proper effort is made at once, it will be an easy matter to stamp out the whole brood of unclean

novels." THE Dutch have taken Holland-or, rather, the descendants of the Dutch have done so New York city, as everybody knows, was first settled by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. This name was changed to New York in 1664, or thereabouts, when the English captured the city. In 1673 the Dutch recaptured it and changed the name again to New Orange. About a year later it passed into the possession of the British again and the name was restored to New York, this time to remain. The Dutch had a strong footing, and left their impress on the population. The old Knickerbocker families and their descendants form. as everybody knows, the creme de la creme of New York aristocracy. The result has been the establishment of a friendly historic bond between old Amsterdam, of Holland, and New Amsterdam, of New York, so that when it was announced that the Holland Society of New York would visit the old country extensive preparations were made to re ceive them. The Holland Society is composed of plain, modern Dutchmen and their progeny, and if their blood is not as blue as that of the Knickerbockers, it probably answers all practical purposes just as well The Rotterdamers and Amsterdamers of the old country did not ask any questions as t their ancestry; it was enough that they were Dutch or of Dutch extraction. So they rallied in force and departed for Rotterdam, where they arrived on Thursday and were right royally received. A cablegram says that from the moment the Hook of Holland was reached up to the wharf the steamer, decked with Dutch and American flags, was saluted by all the outgoing and ingoing vessels. Then came a large steam vacht with the band of the Rotterdam Na tional Guard. A number of leading merchants and the band came on board playing the "Star-spangled Banner" and a Dutch air.

that the gifted writer should descend and it is therefore not surprising to A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World the elegant new postoffice to be built 5.000. The \$125,000 to be paid for gives as an unfailing remedy for insomnia "to apply a fresh cut onion to the nose, and then which to build an addition to the e is perhaps what he had in mind; breathe deeply and think of nothing." This

Everyone was in a most enthusiastic, patriotic

humor because "Yankee Doodle" had been

played on Dutch water. All the shipping in

the harbor saluted with dipped colors. On

the wharf were assembled the Mayor of Rot-

terdam and dignitaries, who received the

Americans with cheers. A special train took

the visitors at once to Amsterdam, where they

had another reception from the municipal

authorities and all the Vans and Vons. To

morrow they are to have a steamboat excur-

sion to some place with an unpronounceable

name, and Thursday a reception will be given

them by the Hague committee. And this

the way the New York Dutch are taking Hol-

remedies for this, that and the other ailment, Some people cannot tolerate the smell of a fresh cut onion, and the application of one to the nose would almost throw them into spasms. Insomnia comes from a variety of causes, physical or mental, or both conjointly, and a remedy that may prove helpful or efficacious in one case may be worthless or even injurious in another. In some cases a little raw onion may be eaten with good results, the effect being soporific. In others it would cause ndigestion and produce insomnia. The latter part of the remedy without the onion. viz.: to breathe deeply and of nothing is about as good any for insomnia, but the trouble is to think of nothing. In a majority of cases insomnia s caused or aggravated by mental work or worry, and in such cases it is the hardest thing in the world to think of nothing. The more you try if the more you can't do it, and the thing of all others that you want to repel from your mind and brain is the very one that comes and stays, and sticks there. This in itself is a sign of a morbid condition. The best remedy for insomnia is to grin and bear it till you can't bear it any longer, and then go to sleep. All other remedies resolve themselves into this.

MINOR MENTION.

THE Alabama Christian advocate, the leading paper of the Methodist Church in that State, and one of the most influential religious papers in the South, has taken strong ground against the third-party movement. In a recent editorial the Advocate says:

"It is safe to say that the Methodist Church, South, is solid, not only for temperance, but for prohibition. We do not mean that it is solid for the Prohibition party. On the centrary, we do believe that the thoughful men of the church, the men of cool heads, whose judgment is too sound to be warped and misled by something that under the guise of reform conceals great dangers, are solid against any third-party move-

"Prohibition is a great moral question which work, and the pulpit has given no uncertain sound on this question. But when political hucksters sieze upon this vital question as a stepping-stone to office, when political parties to advance their own ends sugar-coat their objectionable tenets with prohibition, when the effort is made to smuggle in woman's suffrage and other evils under the covering of prohibition, and when many zealous, good men are misled into the belief that they are bound to stand by everything that professes a worthy afm, it is time for the religious press to speak out, and we write this to warn the brethren of the ministry to beware of political entanglements and to let all third-party movements alone. There are several reasons for this advice. In the first place, to weld prehibition on to some political measure and to identify it with any political party is the surest way to defeat it. Men have learned like the Trojans of old, to 'fear the Greeks, even bearing gifts.' The men who vote are too accustomed to the tricks of office-seekers to be humbugged by their loud professions of zeal for temperance. And just so long as pronibition listens to the wooing of political aspirants and consents to wedlock with political

parties, so long it will fail. "But another and better reason is that the good results to be accomplished by prohibition are more than counterbalanced by the evils that will result from converting the pulpit into hustings and the church of God into a political party. The church has a higher mission in this world than the discussion of political issues. She stands related to universal humanity, and must keep herself where she can reach all parties and bless all classes."

THERE has been some talk about coining a new word to describe the execution of death by electricity. Sheriff Grant, of New York, seems to have heard of it, for he says, although the sheriff's office is worth \$40,000 a year nothing would induce him to hold it after next Jan. 1, when the new law goes into effect. "There is no doubt," says Sheriff Grant, "that death by electric shock is easier than breaking of the neck, and far more so than strangulation, and the change will be humane beyond question. But I wouldn't for the earth have my name go down the ages as a synonym for capital punishment. The executioner at the time hanging was adopted in England was Jack Ketch, and that's the hangman's title yet. Dr. Guillotin instituted decapitation in France, and hence the guillotine. The Spanish machine for breaking murderer's spinal columns is called the garrote, from Garroti, the inventor. Now, just as likely as not, the first sheriff under whom a culprit is electrified to death will be compelled to contribute his name to new method. I will not take the risk.' Sheriff Grant seems to be quite particular about his place in history. No doubt he has hanged a number of criminals, but he does not want his name immortalized to describe death by electricity. By the way, we have a suggestion to make on this point. Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry was the active man in the State commission which reported favorably upon electricity as a substitute for the rope, and upon whose advice a law | To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: was passed ordering the change to be made at the end of 1888. The statute, passed exactly as written by Mr. Gerry, says that murderers sentenced to death shall be killed by an instantaneous shock of electricity. Now, why not use the word gerrymander to describe that form of death? By connecting it with the execution of criminals we might expel the practice from our

In so far as the excitement and interest of an election depend on the uncertainty and suspense, people had much more fun in the presidential election of 1840 than we will have this year. At that time the manner of choosing presidential electors was not uniform in all the States, nor was the time of holding the election. Thus Pennsylvania and Ohio voted on the 30th of October; Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine. New Hampshire, Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Georgia and Indiana on the 2d of November; Kentucky voted on the 2d, 3d and 4th of November; New York on the 2d, 3d and 4th of November, except in New York city. Brooklyn and Williamsburg, where the election began and ended on the 4th of November; Michigan voted Nov. 2 and 3: Louisiana and Tennessee on the 3d; New Jersey and Mississippi on the 3d and 4th; Massachusetts and Alabama on the 9th; Vermont and Delaware on the 10th; North Carolina on the 12th, and South Carolina after the 23d, and by its Legislature instead of the people. Thus the presidential election was really pending for more than twenty days, and as there were very few telegraph lines or fast mails, the news was transmitted very slowly. It was a long period of excitement and suspense. The law fixing the presidential election on the same day in all the States, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, was not passed till December, 1844. Under the present law, and with our perfect system of getting and transmitting news, the election of Harrison and Morton will be known all over the United States on the morning of November 7, the day after the elec-

COLONEL ELLIOTT SHEPHERD, of the New York Mail and Express, was present at a Sunday-school convention at Ocean Grove, the other day, and took advantage of the occasion to denounce Sunday newspapers, and to urge his hearers not to advertise in them. Colonel Shepherd is a good man, and the Saturday edition of his paper is a very, good advertising medium; but it really does not look well for a pious publisher to boom his own business so brazenly at a religious meeting.

MON Thursday, the 9th inst, the Baptists of Maiden, Mass., celebrated the centennial anniversary of the birth of Rev. Adoniram Judson, the great American missionary. No name is so

ion work as that of Dr. Judson. The story of his conversion to Christianity, of his entrance on missionary work, of his perils and adventures by land and sea, of his imprisoument and persecutions, of his heroic labors amongst the heathen and of his literary and religious works, is one of the most wonderful on record. He was born in Malden, Aug. 9, 1788, and died at sea i 1850. The centennial exercises last week were participated in by a large number of eminent Baptist ministers and representatives of the

church from all parts of the country. An Englishman carries his prejudices beyond the grave. A striking instance of this is the case recorded by a London paper of a man, recently deceased, whose will leaves his wife an annual income of £2,000 during her widowhood, or £1,000 should she marry again. In the event, however, that she marries an Irishman or Roman Catholic, she is to have nothing. Such is the contrariness of human nature that there are several chances to one in favor of the widow falling in love with precisely the sort of man against whom her departed spouse has endeavored to protect her. To regulate his wife's affections while he remains on top of ground is all one man should undertake.

THE yellow fever seems to have obtained foothold in Jacksonville, Fla. People are leaving there by every train, and great alarm pre vails among those who remain. The local health authorities, assisted by those at Washington are making vigorous efforts to prevent the spread of the disease; but the exodus of citizens who have been exposed to the fever may have already carried the seeds of the disease to other points. Charleston, Augusta and New Orleans have quarantined against Jacksonville, and oth er Southern cities will doubtless do so. If the fever obtains a start, nothing but the frosts of late fall or early winter can stop it.

THE man who stands on the rear platform of a street-car to smoke a cigar is a public enemy Aside from the fact that his smoke is apt to blow into the car and people's faces, he is in the way of people desiring to get on or off the car. Many gentlemen step on or off while the car is in motion. The smoker on the rear platform i always in the way of such, and of ladies, persons with packages, etc. Of course, he doesn't care, because the smoker imagines himself a privileged character, free to defy ordinary rules and disregard the comfort and convenience of others. But if the rest of the world has no remedy it can, once in a while, mildly protest, and that is what we do now.

THE authorities at that religious summer resort known as Ocean Grove have issued an order excluding novels from the territory subject to their jurisdiction. There are novels and novels. The "Quick and the Dead," for instance, is perhaps not the sort of reading which is conducive to pious meditation; but, on the other hand, there is "John Ward, Preacher," which, though a novel, is also a theological work, and presents the doctrine of eternal damnation in a manner which, if not attractive to some, should at least rejoice the souls of the orthodox.

THE Methodist General Conference has twice declared that no member of that church should aid any party "managed in the interest of the iquor traffic." If that does not hit the third party Prohibitionists it would be hard to make it apply to any political organization. If there is any party notoriously "managed in the interest of the liquor traffic" it is the third party. Without the third party the liquor traffic would have little hope of stemming the tide of popular disfavor sweeping over the land. It is the liquor traffic's most valuable and reliable ally.

Mr. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, in a current criticism, speaks of the effort of magazine ed tors to supply a "childly" demand for pictures The first impression of the average reader would be that Mr. Stoddard bad coined a word, and not a particularly felicitous one; but investigation shows that he has the best of authority for its use. Nevertheless, with so good a precedent, "childly" will hardly be adopted into the everyday vernacular.

LANDGRAF, who was hanged at St. Louis with Maxwell, was very much opposed to the double execution. He called Maxwell a dude, and declared that he did not want to be hanged in such company. As Maxwell was an inveterate smoker of eigarettes up to the hour of his death, Landgraf's prejudice would seem to have been well

THE beroine of a story now running in a Southern paper is made to say: "I will do the washing this time, mother, for it is the greatest of delights to me." This is a wide departure from the realistic in fiction; in fact, it reaches the pinnacle of the ideal at a bound. As a work of the imagination the story will take high rank.

THE world moves. Local option prevails in seven of the eight precincts of Bourbon county, which has given its name to Ken tucky whisky.

How many Democrats and how many Repub-Chas. SNAPP. icans were in the war?

If you refer to the politics of the soldiers in the Union army the only estimate of the proportionate number in each party is that based on the presidential vote of 1864 in the States in which soldiers were permitted to vote. The total soldier vote of that year was, for Lincoln, 116,887; for McClellan, 33,748. This was hardly to be regarded as a strict party vote, however, inasmuch as McClellan yet retained much of his popularity in the army, and many soldiers doubtless voted for him on personal grounds.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

W. B. Fenimore made a Democratic speech at Chili in which he said steel rails cost \$66 per ton. Will you give the correct cost? 2. Who is chairman of the Democratic State central committee! . Give the name of some Democratic newspa-A. S. WISLER. per of Buffalo, N. Y. CHILL Ind., Aug. 8.

1. They are quoted in Pittsburg. Aug. 8. at \$31@31.50. 2. Charles L. Jewett. 3. The Times. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What were the dates of General Hancock's and General Logan's deaths? CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.

Hancock died Feb. 9, 1886; Logan Dec. 26, 1886. BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

ENGLISH gossips still claim that Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Endicott are to be married in

ceive \$1,500 a pear from royalties on "Uncle Tom's Cabin.' LADY JANE HENRIETTA SW'NBURNE has entered her ninetieth year. She is the mother of the poet and critic, Mr. Algernon Charles Swin-

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE continues to re-

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS is popular with his models. He pays them well, treats them kindy, and never sends one away without a good

A MOST happy contribution to the philosophy of dining was that by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, "It is not what is on the table but what is on the chairs that I consider. NEVER sun feather beds. Air them thoroughly

on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the feathers a rapeid smell, and, more, affects the residents. A CYNICAL man says that there are two occasions when he would like to be present. One is when the gas company pays its water bill: the

other is when the water company pays its gas bill.-Texas Siftings. THE youngest millionaire in Chicago is Cyrus B. McCormick, who is only twenty-nine and is at the head of the extensive reaper manufactory founded by his father. He is unmarried and has a fortune of \$4,000,000.

EMPRESS VICTORIA recently visited the exhibition of floral tributes presented on the occasion of the funeral of Frederick III. Am

these offerings were a wreath and crown of bronze, sent by the "Circolo della Caccia," of Rome. The green color of the bronze was produced by keeping the articles buried in the

ground for some weeks. MRS. WINKLE-Hez Mrs. Westend got nice chromos in her parlor! Miss Winkle-Naw; she ain't got one, with all her airs. Mrs. Winkle-No pictures at all? Miss Winkle—Oh. yes, she's got pictures, but they're only hand painted.
—Philadelphia Record.

AN eccentric woman named Bridget Shelly, who died in San Francisco recently, was known as "The North Star," on account of a huge red star of cloth which she wore sewn on her breast. She imagined that she was really the polar luminary, but in other respects was rational.

THE Duchess of Galliers is stated to have lonated the sum of 500,000 france for the establishment of a model pharmacy to be connected with her hospital of San Andrea in Genoa. Medicines will be dispensed free of charge to the poor, against which form of charity some apothecaries appear to have protested. CHARLES LANIER, the banker, is building on

his place at Lenox, one of the finest barns in the country. It is called an English cow barn, and is to be the home of his thoroughbred Jerseys. It is elaborately finished in billed white pine. The floor is of asphalt brought from Switzerland. The place will be heated by steam, and the cows' food will be prepared by machinery.

A PENNSYLVANIA philanthropist visited farm-house in Pottstown a year ago, and finding the mother of the family rocking her twenty-second child in a cradle, he informed her that when she mads up an even two dozen children he would lift the mortgage on the farm. Durinn the present year the proud mother has presented her husband with twins. The mortgage, too, has been raised.

"WE may be fond of our dog," said a Buffalo lady the other afternoon as she chopped the animal's meat, because, as she said, his mouth was so tired with barking at the neighbor's cat that he could not chew comfortably. "We may be fond of our dog, but we don't make such a fool of him as our friend over the way does with his Towser. On one of those awfully hot nights we've had lately, our friend got up in the middle of the night to give the dog a cold bath because the animal could not sleep on account of the

MR. BARRY, a talented New York barrister, has been the observed of all observers at Fen' wick Hall, this summer. His costumes have been marvels of the tailor's art. His morning costumes are especially striking. He is a man of middle age, but, attired in a blazer and flannel shirt, with a silk scarf around his waist, his years seem to flee away as the fog before the morning sun. His bathing costume is his special pride. It makes him look taller than he really is, and as he gambols in the waves he appears even handsomer than when decked out in evening dress.

THE Boston Journal of Health says: "It is recommended that the milk supply of cities, at east in hot weather, be scalded as soon as received by the consumers to prevent it souring. To seald milk properly the following method is advised: Take a thin glass bottle with a rubber cort, fill it with milk nearly up to the neck, and place it uncorked in a kettle of water, which should then be gradually brought to a boil. When steam has commenced to escape from the bottle, cork it lightly and continue the boiling for thirty five to forty minutes, and the process will be complete. A bottle of milk thus preserved, it is said, will remain sweet a month if kept in a cool place and tightly corked."

BARON JULIUS REUTER is seventy years old. and has been hard at work for fifty-five years. He is still bright and active. He has keen gray eyes which pierce you from behind grizzled brows, and thip, prominent pose, and a face "fluid with expression." He is a fluent and pleas-ant talker, and not backward in telling of his early hardships when he was a poor and unknown foreigner in London, with a tiny office and one small boy to look after it. He so over-worked himself in those days, he will tell you, that Sir James (then Mr.) Paget, whom he consulted for breakdown of his general health, told him he would die if he did not get sleep. On replying that he was compelled to be out all night the great surgeon replied: "Well, if you have no other choice, coil yourself up on a doorstep and go to sleep!" He acted on the spirit if not the letter of this advice, and now is able to boast that he is well and healthy, and that each day is fully occupied with hard work, including a constitutional walk of five miles, which he is careful to explain is no loss of time since "it is necessary for my health."

THE brindle cow, with half-closed eyes, Stands knee-deep in the tice And with her tail whisks off the flies That settle on her hide.

The brindle bull now leaves his feed To chase o'er brook and knoll The girl who carries through the mead A crimson parasol. -Boston Courier.

GREEN watermelon sat on a fruit stand, Singing, "Mellow, I'm mellow, I'm mellow, And a small boy stood there with a cent in his hand Singing, "Mellow, it's mellow quite mellow." So he ate a big hunk cut right out of the heart, And he ate it all up to the hard outside part, And they carried him off in a rag dealer's cart-Poor fellow, poor fellow, poor fellow.

-Macon Telegraph. NATURE could mold butfone such man And broke the die in molding Sheridan.

I'D like to be a polar bear,. Among the icehers prowling, When frozen seas stretch everywhere, And bitter storms are howling;

I'd like to be an esquimau Upon an icy disk, strs; I'd laugh to feel the north wind blow Unceasing through my whiskers.

SEASIDE GOSSIP.

New York Mail and Express. Much fondness for the tourist's cap is shown y the girls who never travel. Long strings of "Venice beads, ' around and around the neck, are the latest.

The tennis blazer has become about as com

mon as the fugitive yellow dog.

With the long-handled sunshade, the girl of the period is as dangerous as the countryman in town with an umbrella. Very small sheets of note paper that go into the envelope without folding represent the very latest thing in fashionable stationery.

It is rather hot to hear about such things now. but the modistes tell us the velvet polonaise. trimmed with fur, is to be fashionable next win-

Directoire styles, in almost everything relating to dress, continue to rage. It is a severe fashion for women who have not been endowed In veils, the latest of European fashion, as il-

lustrated by "ladies just home," have edges that are scalloped, or cut in points, and are said to This season's variety of alpenstocks is very great. Some are actually made of mahogony,

with silver plate on the top for the name of the extravagant owner. Tea gowns of yellow surah, trimmed with black lace, are exhibited on the piazzas of Newnort cottages these hot and sultry mornings of

the midsummer seacon The polonaise shows how fashion, like history, repeats itself, and is guaranteed to be a popular style for a year to come. The tall girl appears to advantage in the polonaise. Gold-headed La Tosca canes are carried by

fashionable women in Paris, and, no doubt, wil be adopted before long by some who march in the procession on this side of the water. The Bazar, which is good authority, says that black hats are worn this summer with dresses of any color, a convenient and economical style requiring very few bonnets for the season's

In the fall there will be found many new and pretty things in jewelry to admire, if not to buy. The "line" of scarf-pins, it is said, will be particularly extensive, as the puffed scarf, which is to be the fashion, creates again a demand for

Hand-made linen thread lace, which is the fancy work of so many ladies on summer hotel piazzas, is used quite extensively to trim dresses now, no matter what the material of the gown happens to be. Often the lace pattern is ex-

Beginning to Know Him Better. Iowa State Register. General Harrison has grown steadily in

strength since the Chicago convention. The people of Indiana knew him pretty well before, but he has increased his popularity and his hold upon their affections ever since. His manly, intelligent and highminded conduct, and his speeches so full of patriotic wisdom, have commended him anew to the people among whom

This Explains Some People. New York Star.
Dr. William A. Hammond asserts that the

brain is not an organ absolutely essential to

THE COUNTY'S FIRST JAIL

It Was Characteristic of Pioneer Times, but as Secure as the Prison of To-Day.

How Justice Was Administered and Where the Judge Sat Before the Court-House Was Built-Incidents of Long Ago.

At the May session, 1822, of the county board, it was determined that Marion county must have a jail, and Sheriff Bates was directed to receive bids for its erection. Brick for material was out of the question, and if it could have been had, it would not have made as strong a jail as oak logs hewed to a foot square. The specifications required the jail to be fourteen feet square inside, six and a half feet between floor and ceiling, two-stories high, with "two rounds" of oak or walnut logs under ground. The door of the second story was to be reached by a ladder outside, while a two feet trap door opened through the floor to the lower story, which had no door and no communication with the outside but a grated window a foot square. In the second story, opposite the door, was a grated opening two feet long by six inches wide.

The contract for the building was taken by Noah Leaverton, and approved at the August session of the board. The cost was \$312. It stood near the northwest corner of the courthouse square, which was then densely covered with the primeval forest. It had been in use for a little more than ten years, when it was burned by the original "Buffalo Bill," before the present owner of that famous name was born. He was a negro, and owned a half-tamed buffalo, which he rode around the streets to the great admiration of the little boys, who are gray-headed grandfathers now. A uniform helped to attract attention, a blue cloth cap with a red leather band round it being the most attractive feature of it. He had been here but a few weeks in the summer of 1833 when he was "jugged" for some offense or other, and in revenge set the jail on fire. It came near burning him, too, but he escaped the fire and probably the law, too. He was never heard of here afterwards. Probably the last prisoner confined in the jail, except its incendiary, was the first murderer in the town, Michael Van Blaricum, ferryman of the Washington-street ferry, who threw William McPherson into the water while taking him across the river and drowned him.

For many years after the destruction of the jail, "the hole in the ground" left by its lower courses of timbers was visible. Long before that the court-house square had been cleared off and was a favorite resort of "the boys for townball, or "cat," or "prisoner's base," or any of the usual amusements of juvenile Hoosierdom fifty and more years ago. The second jail was a twostory brick, fronting south, directly east of the court-house and abutting on Alabama street. The jailer and his family lived in one end. Shortly after its erection an addition was made, on the north, of another log jail. Its walls were formed of foot-square timbers in three courses, the middle one crossing the other two, and all firmly potched and bolted together, making a solid wall of oak three feet thick. The first jail was thus cased some time after its completion. The second jail stood for about twenty years, and was torn away on the completion of the present jail-in its original form, much en-

larged since-in 1854. On the 15th of August, 1822, the county board ordered the clerk to advertise in the Indianapolis Gazette, then a little over a half year old, for a court-house, to be built on the plans furnished by James Paxton and John E. Baker. Subsequently, at the September meeting, they were awarded the contract at \$13,990, the work to begin by the 1st offApril following, 1823; and to be completed in three years. It was inspected and accepted by the commissioners, Jan. 7, 1825, a day or two only before it was occupied by the first Legislature that met in the new capital. Until this time court was held in the house of Gen. John Carr, a double log structure, one story high, on the west side of Delaware street, fronting on the alley opposite the present courthonse entrance.

The first regular term of the Circuit Court was held on the 26th of September, 1822, Judge Wm. W. Wick presiding, with the associates elected the preceding April, Judges Eliakim Harding and James McIlvaine. Calvin Fletcher was the first prosecutor, holding the office three terms, and was succeeded by Harvey Grege, one of the founders of the Journal in its first form and earliest name, "Western Censor and Emigrants' Guide." Hiram Brown, William Quarles, Philip Sweetser, Jas. Morrison, Hugh O'Neil, Governor Wallace, Governor Hammond and other names more or lees distinguished at the bar, have had the office since. docket at that time was pretty for a young settlement. There were thirteen civil suits and twenty two indictments, all but one for selling liquor without a license. One case of assault and battery appears. Six indictments were "non-prossed;" the others were put through. The first man in Indianapolis to suffer for illegal selling of liquor was John Wyant. The first civil suit was Daniel Bowman vs. Meridy Edwards. The first divorce case came up at the May term, 1823, on application of Elias Stalleup for divorce from Ruth Stalleup. It may be noted that, though the court met at Carr's house every term, as the law required, as soon as it was ready for business it adjourned to some more convenient place-Crambaugh's or Henderson's Tavern, or a private residence. In October, 1824, adjournment was taken to the nearly completed court house, and there it continued to go for nearly fifty years.

As a majority of the present population of the city never saw the old court-house, the specifications for its construction may be of a little interest to them. It fronted towards Washington street, from about the middle of the square; was 60 feet by 45, and 94 in height above the ground; a two-story brick, with a stone founda-tion a foot and a half in the ground and 31 feet above ground and 3 feet thick; the first-story walls were 27 inches thick, the second story 22 a cupola in the center was 221 feet high, on top of it a dome 5 feet high, a shaft 12 feet high, and on that an iron spire with a great ball and vane. On the first floor was a court-room 401 feet square, with a hall and small room 13 feet square; on the second floor was another court-room, 411 feet by 25, two rooms 16 feet square, a hall and a room 131 square, and an entry 8

feet wide. The first story was 154 feet high, the second 15. It was torn down in 1870. From 1825 to 1835 the court-house was the only place of public resort in the town. The Legislature used it, the federal courts, the State Supreme Court, the County Court, the county officers, and the county board. Public meetings were held in it for county conventions, or what represented them, exhibitions concerts, lectures, were given in it long after it had ceased to be the only public hall. A court house is usually a sort of "general utility" building in all towns, but ours in Indianapolis was turned to a greater diversity of uses than any of

which any record is left us. DID HE SAY IT?

The Proof that Dr. Brooks Thanked God He Never Was a Republican. Janesville (Wis.) Special to Chicago Journal.

Dr. John A. Brooks said, in my hearing, in his peech in this city, "I was a rebel." "I was a slave-holder." "I was a Democrat." "I once thought of becoming a Republican; it was a narrow escape." [Cheers from the Democratic cor-ner.] "I never was a Republican; thank God I will never have that sin to answer for." I am surprised that he denies saying it. Every one that heard him here knows that he said it. He did not say what I report in a succession of running sentences, one after another, but he used the very words that I have given, and said them all in the same connection, and in the same three minutes of time. I ought not to be surprised at the Doctor's denial, after hearing his speech, for he is certainly a very reckless speaker. Among many things he said which had no semblance o truth in them was, "Governor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, had never been in the South at any time, and I hope to God he never will be." The fact is. Governor Foraker enlisted in the Union army when a boy, and fought in many battles. He could not have been over sixteen years old when he enlisted. How could Forsker be a soldier in the war of the rebellion, do his duty, make a good record, and not be in the South! I am not defending Foraker; he needs none. I am showing the recklessness of Dr. Brooks. What I have written is true, and true in every

VERITAS.

Mr. Blaine is looking quite well-having im-

Mr. Blaine's Looks and Health. M. H., in Commercial Gazette.

proved decidedly within a year. His face is pale, but there is a fine glow of blood under the mask of pallor, and his red lips and glittering eyes and alert movements contradict on sight the persistent stories that have been telegraphed about his physical decline. He is a combination of delicacy with strength of organization that is rarely found, and that is a part of those qualities that have given him his intellectual force and all the faculties of the combination of capacities that is so commanding and so fascinating. The brightness of Mr. Biaine's appearance was a great pleasure to his friends, and those who have to see him and his family through my

eyes will be glad to know that Mrs. Blaice, and liss Blaine, and Miss Hattle Blaine, and Gail Hamilton, who compose the party, show a brilliant state of health. Mrs. Blaine, particularly,

What Mr. Matson Thinks.

is improved.

"Is Porter the strongest candidate?" "Perhaps so. But I do not think his nomina-tion would help Harrison a thousand votes; nor do I believe the failure to nominate him would affect the national ticket a thousand either way. The issues of this campaign are entirely too important to depend upon the popularity of any one man. My conviction is, that local candidates will play very little part in this year's battle. They are the representatives of the issue between the parties, and the strength of the two organizations will, as a rule, be cast for whoever is on the ticket. Naturally, the Republicans of Indiana, feeling a State pride in their candidate, will make a very great fight to elect him; but I do not believe that, with all their efforts, and all the local influences they can bring to bear, that they can carry the State this year.' "Then you are not afraid of the tariff question

n Indiana!" "Not at all. It will help us much more than it will injure us. We have no great wool interests, to be frightened by the cry of 'free wool,' and the general feeling is for a thorough revision of the present economic laws."

Then you have no disaffections? "My conviction is that there is very little frietion inside of either party in our State. Every eading man in both parties feels a deep interest n carrying the State his way, and they will put their best foot forward. There will be a good, square fight this year between the two organizations that will settle definitely the political complexion of the State, which I believe will

surely remain Democratic.

Showing the Labor Drift in Boston loston Record (Rep.) The University Press, in Brattle square, employs about ninety legal voters in the electrotyping and composing departments, a number differing but little from that employed in the same departments in 1884. In 1884 the vote of both rooms was as follows:

Electrotypers for Blaine lectrotypers for Cleveland Compositors for Blaine Compositors for Cleveland.....

Both departments were canvassed a few days ago, with this result: ompositors for Harrison. mpositors for Cleveland..... lectrotypers for Harrison. _..... 31 Electrotypers for Cleveland.....

The above wonderful change in the figures, the result of a careful canvase, is very significant cant. "It is due to the desire to protect American labor," said one of the electrotypers to a Record reporter Saturday. "You may count on at least seven-tenths of the type-setters," he continued, "as being solid for Harrison and protection. It is not confined to this place alone by any means. Compositors all over the country are of the same view." The speaker, the better to impress the matter on the reporter's mind, showed him a letter from a Western printer which indicated a similar uprising for protection out there.

Mistaken Quotations. Philadelphia Sunday-School Times.

Many a Bible text is popularly quoted in another form than that in which it stands in the Bible. And many a Bible fact is incorrectly stated in its more frequent mention. Even men who call themselves Bible students often refer to these incorrect texts and facts as if they were a veritable transcript from the inspired record. Thus the story of Dean Swift's charity sermon, preached is a single sentence from the text, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," has been accepted as widely and as readly as if that text were to be found in the Bible. So again it has been said ten thousand times over that the Hebrews in Egypt made bricks without straw, although the Bible narrative says nothing of the sort. As recently as the past month two Bible teachers at Mr. Moody's summer school for students at Northfield referred to the finding of ancient bricks made rithout straw among the ruins of Lower Egypt, as if in confirmation of the truth of this assume Bible story. If men would examine the Bible text more carefully before they assail it, or before they attempt its defense, there would be fewer blunders made in both directions.

The Rights of Women.

I believe in women. I believe they are the weetest, purest, most unselfish, best part of the human race. I have no doubt on this subject whatever. They sing the melody in all human life, as well as the melody in music. They carry the leading part, at least in the sense that they are a step in advance of us, all the way in the journey heavenward. I believe that they cannot move very widely out of the sphere which they now occupy and remain as good as they now are, and I decy that my belief rests on any sentimentality or jealousy, or any other weak or unworthy basis. A man who has experienced a mother's devotion, a wife's self-sacrificing love and a daughter's affection, and is grateful for ill, may be weakly sentimental about some things, but not about women. He would help every woman he loves to the exercise of all the rights which hold dignity and happiness for her. He would fight that she might have those rights f necessary, but he would rather have her lose her voice entirely than to have her sound a bass note as long as a demi-semiquaver.

The Harrison and Morton Ball. New York Press. It was exactly 8:10 o'clock last evening when he great Harrison ball that was built at Comberland, Md., and put together and decorated in this city, rolled into Fifth avenue from West Sixteenth street. It was the most picturesque and striking feature of the procession. It passed up the avenue under escort of the Ninth Assemoly District Republican Club. Nineteen of the thirty-eight sections of which the great sphere is constructed were inscribed with a stanza of campaign verse. The other nineteen were covered with red bunting. The ball is forty-two

feet in cercumference When the people that filled the windows, doors and steps of the Republican national headquarters, and the throngs on the sidewalk saw the velled. The escort cheered responsively, and the entire progress of the Harrison ball both on its journey upward to the point where it was assigned a place in the procession, and as it moved down the line of march, was greeted

with enthusiastic shouts. A Great Reform Issue.

Philadelphia Press.

It appears that there is a great deal of agitation in the Democratic mind in Washington over the appointment of William A. Croffut as executive officer of the Geological Survey. The exasperating charge is made that Mr. Croffut is no Democrat, and for that reason Secretary Vilac had no business to name him. Democratic Congressmen have just overwhelmed the President with protests against this high-handed outrage, and they are determined to find out why a Democratic administration in violation of its violation of reform pledges has given a \$3,000 place to a man who is not known as a Democrat. The very latest from the seat of war-unaccompanied by a map, however-is that the President has not yet concluded what he will do about it. He has been given fair warning that unless the appointment is canceled the Demo-crats will surely lose New York, and possibly Kentucky. It is one of the most important questions that has arisen under the present administration, and threatens the total disruption of the Democratic party.

A Lively Old Man.

Boston Transcrip Col. George M. Perkins, the centenarian, at Norwalk, Conn., was bright and active Tuesday, none the worse for the excitement of Monday's celebration. By invitation he addressed the State firemen's convention. In the course of his speech he said, "Chief Engineer Currier made a great blunder in introducidg me as an old man, as well as an old chief of the fire department of more than half a century ago. I deny that I am an old man. I walk erect with about the same case as formerly. Is this evidence that I am old? Gentleman I will promise to knock down any man on this floor if he will agree to keep quiet. Is this evidence that I am old? But don't be alarmed, I do not at this time intend to show how I can do it."

Couldn't Stand Buttermilk.

For several months Mrs. Fremont Hunt has been suffering intensely from a peculiar ailment of her stomach, which baffled the skill of her physicians. Feeling unusually thirsty, she drank freely of fresh buttermilk, when she suddenly became

deathly sick. Retching ensued, and she vomited a reptile thirty inches in length, one-half inch wide and one-eighth of an inch in thickness, covered with very thin scales, and of a light pink color. She soon revived, and is now rapidly regaining her health and strength. Harrison's Speeches. Chicago Inter Ocean. General Harrison can keep on making speeches

with perfect safety as long as the Democration press continues to growl and howl. If he were not burting their sore places there would be no

such demonstrations as they are making. A Mutuality of Purpose. Louisville Commercial

The Democrat sighed; Free beer! The Anarchist cries.